GEN. GRANT'S STRUGGLE. BETTER IN THE EVENING AFTER A DAY OF

THOUGHT TO BE DYING IN THE MORNING-HIS WON-

DERFUL RECUPERATIVE POWER. The latest bulletin of General Grant's condition on Wednesday was dat at 11 o'clock and stated that he was restless. At 1 a. m. yesterday he was sleeping quietly in his chair, but his family and Drs. Douglas and Shrady were apprehensive of his death in the early morning hours. He slept fit-fully until 5 o'clock, when it was noticed that he was growing suddenly weaker. The family were aroused and gathered around the bedside, the Rev. Dr. Newman being with them. The doctors administered brandy as a stimulant, giving it by hypodermic injection because of the General's inaility to swallow. The attack of weakness lasted a long time, and at 5:30 the doctors expressed the opinion that their patient could live only a few in the full expectation that the end was near. But the powerful will of the dying here shook off the grasp of death with the aid of stimulants, and at 6 lock there was a noticeable return of strength. Dr. Newman then conducted a service of prayer, after which the General talked for some time with

At 7:10 Dr. Newman left the house. He said, in answer to a question: "We thought about halfast 5 that he was passing away, but a stimulant was administered and he is now resting quietly. The doctors thought that he could not last five nutes, but that wonderful tenacity of life and strength of intellect enabled him to rally. Stimulants are being administered hypodermically. His family were all with him when the attack of weakness came on and it was a most affecting scene." "Does he talk much f"

Yes, freely. His intellect is as clear as crystal. A little while after family prayers he said: 'I bless you all.' He is calm and resigned. A bulletin is aw being prepared."
The doctor then started down Madison-ave., say

ing that he was only out for a walk and would return to the house soen.
At 7:30 the following bulletin was issued:

At 7:30 the following bulletin was issued:

General Grant passed a very unquiet night. He was continually going from his bed to his chair and back again. He was annoyed at times by attacks of coughing and the accumulation of mucus in his throat. His strength has been maintained by nourishing stimulants, so that his pulse is reasonably steady. At 5 a. m. a failure in the pulse was observed to such a degree that the family were apprised and all soon congregated in the sick-room. He spoke quietly with each member. By the administration of proper stimulants he soon railled and is now quietly sleeping in his bed.

GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D.

Fifteen minutes later a messenger boycame out of the house and ran down Fifth-ave. He had a meseage for Dr. Newman which was marked "In He returned in less than 20 minutes, saying that he could not find Dr. Newman at his me. It was not until 10 minutes before 9 that the doctor came walking leisurely along Fifth-ave. Being told of the message, he said that he had not received it, and hastened to the house. The sending of the messenger had awakened a fear final hour had come. It was learned later that the messenger was sent because of a wish expressed by the General for his friend's presence, which he desires continually.

Ex-Senator Chaffee arrived at 8:15 and a few moments later Ulysses S. Grant, jr., came out and valked slowly and with bowed head toward Fifthave. He was asked: "Has there been any par-ticularly serious change within the hour?" With-out pausing or raising his eyes, he simply sobbed

General Badeau entered the house at 8:45 and Señor Romero at 9 o'clock. An hour later a nephew of General Grant who came out of the house said : "I stayed with the General all night He rested quite well from 1 to 5 o'clock.

At that hour he had a sinking turn
and, believing he was about to die. called in all the members of his family. His wife, three sons, Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Corbin and myself were present. He sheek hands with each of us, and when he was through said, 'God bless you all.' The doctors rallied him by a hypodermic injection of brandy.

The doctors rallied him by a hypodermic injection of brandy. and since then he has taken some refreshment."
Another bulletin was issued at ten minutes past
10. It was as follows:

The General's sleep in hed continued until 9:30, when he saddenly arose and attempted to go down starrs. He was induced quietly to return to his room and to his chair, where he is now sleeping. When he took his place in the chair, nourishment was brought him, which he took without objection. In other respects his condition is as good as at 7:30.

In connection with the statement of the attempt of the General to walk down stairs, a gentleman who was in the house all night, when asked if the sick man was conscious of what he was doing, replied: "Yes, perfectly. He walked in a circle around the room and started to go down stairs, but he was gently persuaded to return and not waste his by such severe exercise. This action of his was not because of any affection of his mind, condition the doctors do not wish to say positively that he will live through the day, but they think that he will lest until the morning.

General Badeau said at 11:45 on his way from

the house: "He is very, very low, and is gradually sinking. He will probably die to-morrow morning. He has said little during the day so far, but he fully realizes that his end is near, and, I believe, s'r es my opinion that it will be either to night or early in the morning, at about the time when he is usually at his worst." General Badeau was much affected while talking. The tears stood in his eyes and his voice was frequently choked by sobs. When Dr. Newman again left the house, about

walk this morning I found the General imbued with a spirit of Christian resignation. He is prepared to go and has no regret at dying except that he is compelled to leave his family. He has displayed extraordinary will power, and although his sufferings have been agonizing he has manifested throughout a courage and patience that

are remarkable." the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, who came at 6:15. In his hand be carried a small valise. As he was about to pull the door bell he stepped back, took a careful survey of the house and then said to a bystander: "I guess I will not disturb them. If there had been any change for the worse during the night I should have been informed of it; but am going to the Methodist Conference at Poughkeepsie, and I could not forbear coming around se as to get the latest tidings." Dr. Tiffany made no effort to obtain such tidings, however, evidently being satisfied that the apparent quiet of the house

hold was a favorable sign.

Commodore Garrison and his wife drove up in their carriage at 10:30 o'clock. The Commodore did not alight, and Mrs. Garrison simply made an

inquiry at the door.

W. A. Pucrington, a friend of U. S. Grant, jr., was another caller in the forenoon. On leaving the house he said: "The General was quite restless at

times during the night, but obtained some rest, and is much better than he was in the early morning." With the coming of daylight Sixty-sixth-st. began to fill with sympathetic or curious people, who carnestly inquired of those who were there before themselves: "Whatis his condition this morning?" The almost universal reply, when told that the General was fast dying, was "It's too bad"; and the expression upon the face of each inquirer gave

One little fellow who stood with two companions looking up at the windows of the General's room said in a subdued voice: "I'm not going to school

also sought to prevent the passage before the house of rumbling beer wagons, and grocers', bakers', and butchers' carts. He only partly succeeded in this, however, for while he was at one end of the block a heavy wagon would be driven into the street at the other end, and before he could turn it back it

would be in front of or past the house.

A tall man with ruddy face and gray side-whiskers called at the house at 12:20 p. m. He is a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but did not care to make his name public. He said in response to questions: "I had a long talk with one of the members of the family. The General is very, very low, and one of the family told me that he was not expected to live six hours. He is failing fast in every respect, and the family are grief-stricken and

die so soon and the butletins appear to indicate a favorable condition ?"

"I understood this statement to have been made to the members of the General's family by one of the attending physicians, in response to an inquiry as to what was to be expected."

"Does the General know that his time is so short ?",
"Yes, he has been told so, but it did not seem to

affect him in the least." There have been at times, long delays in the

issuing and reception of bulletins from the physicians, and some bulletins have been missed altogether. This has been annoying to the physicians, who are anxious that the public shall have the latest news from the sick chamber, and prompt notice of any change for the better or worse. bulletin was issued. A boy dressed in the uniform of the messenger service called at the house shortly before 12 and asked if the bulletin was ready for the Associated Press. All the bulletins issued are directed to the Associated Press or its agent. After the bulletin was ready it was handed to the instead of starting in the direction of the telegraph office to which the bulletins have been usually sent. in Madison-ave. near Sixty-sixth-st., he ran rapidly to Fifth-ave, and down toward the Park entrance. He moved with such speed and cast such suspicious glances that some of the persons who had been waiting for the bulletin thought that perhaps this was the manner in which the messages from the physicians had miscarried. The boy was overtaken, and it was found that he had the bulletin in his possession. It was addressed to the agent of the Associated Press. The boy said that a man who represented himself as coming from the Associated Press had called at the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph offire at Sixth-ave, and Fifty fourth-st. and requested that bulletins be called for and sent to him at that office. Upon investigation he proved to be the correspondent of a country paper, who was endeavoring to get the latest news. Arrange ments were made so that there will be no more

The General had a slight coughing attack a few moments before noon, but it was not as violent as those he had had previously and was soon subdued. At this time every member of the General's family was in the sick chamber. The greatest alarm is caused as soon as the General begins to cough. This is always an ominous sound, as it is expected that he will be carried off in one of these attacks; and as soon as any sign of coughing or spasmodic action in his throat is manifested his family are at once informed, and they come either to his room or to the adjoining. The General uses whatever strength of body and will that he is now possessed of to ward off these attacks, and he is able to con-trol the slight attacks so that when coughing his system is not racked. The hardest spasms always

The long suspense that the General's family have been under, dating from Sunday, since he had the first violent attack of choking, is telling upon them severely. Mrs. Grant is particularly affected by the great mental strain and is hardly able to be up

rom a snort map soon are 710 octos. Two are you feeling, General answered in a quiet tone of voice, as a slight smile played over his face.

"Is there anything I can do for you?"

"No, Doctor, nothing: I am perfectly easy."

He was sitting then in a chair in his bedroom in front of the lire. His feet were resting upon another chair and he was covered with a heavy blanket. His hand rested upon the arm of the older. His hand rested upon the arm of the older. His hand rested upon the rem of the older. His hand rested upon the rem of the older. His hand rested upon the temples. It was not no matural patior upon his face, we shall the eyes were sunk deeply under the feet of great fatigne, and when moving his rest in of great fatigne, and when moving his face was that of great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when moving his rest in the great fatigne, and when fatigne which shall be coming larger. His throat was in a terrible evaluation could be made. The use of the largnoscope was abandoned several days ago, as it caused great distress when it touched the sensitive membrane and ulcerated surfaces in the back of the mouth.

Under the influence of opnates the General at this time was sleeping quietly and maturally in his chair. He slept but a few moments at a time, as he was awakened by the discharge of the ulcerated surfaces and tae mueus that flows from the rear nasal passage, which exaced him to could and expectorate. He was without pain and did not have any distressing sensations. He remained at all times when awake perfectly conscious, and knew perfectly well what he was doing and superference in the shall be a surfac

and unable to sleep even after the use of an anodyne. He was observed to spend more time in deep meditation afterward, and though he never referred to the case, except on one occasion, it is known that his mind dwelt upon the subject, and it was this that aggravated the condition of his throat. He did not seem to exercise as much force to combat the disease, and rather resigned himself to its advance. The disease spread more rapidly than it had for some time, and the choking on Sunday morning was the immediate result of an increase in the activity of the malady. The General, however, believed it was a duty that he owed to the world to present his story of his relations to Grant & Ward and to James D. Fish, and he would have done it even though he had been in a much weaker condition and had actually known it would have been fatal for him to do so.

Dr. Newman left the house at 1:50 and went to the telegraph office at Madison-ave, and Sixty-sixth-st. He had received a dispatch from the Methodist Conference at Hartferd in which the conference expressed a desire that he should give to General Grant's family the assurance of their heartfelt sympathy, and also stated that prayers were being offered for the comfort of the afflicted General in his grand struggle for life. Dr. Newman had also received a dispatch from the Methodist Conference in session at Poughkeepsie. It contained a resolution of condolence that the conference had passed upon being informed that the General had died in the morning. Dr. Newman acknowledged both dispatches and was ipleased to inform his brethren at Poughkeepsie of the real state of the General's condition.

"How was the General when you saw him last?" Dr. Newman was asked.

"He was sleeping peacefully in his chair in his room. His family are near him, but he does not seem to be in immediate danger of death. He has no pain at all that he omplains of and he was breathing naturally and as quietly as any one I ever saw."

"It has been reported that the General is delirious."

ever saw."
"It has been reported that the General is delir ous. Is it so ?"

I ever saw."

"It has been reported that the General is delirious. Is it so ?"

"Why, no, not in the least. His mind, as far as I can judge, is as strong as it ever was, and this is what surprises me. What suffering he has had no one will ever know, and how he has kept his mental supremacy is something I cannot understand. Such power of endurance and such determination and will force I never beheld. As to his starting to walk down stairs, it was not because of any impairment of his mental faculties. It was only an exhibition of one of the peculiarities of this disease; one moment of brightness is followed by depression and vice versa."

"Will he die to-night, do you think !"

"The indications, as far as I can judge, are that he will not, though it may happen."

Shortly before 2 o'clock Drs. Shrady and Barker came to the house in their carriages, and with Dr. Douglas, who had remained in the house during the day, held a consultation. The General's throat was not examined, as there was nothing that could be done to better its condition, and it was not causing him any particular trouble. No change was suggested in what was being done for the patient's relief by Dr. Douglas, and the only thing that could be done in the opinion of the Physicians was to alleviate the suffering of the General's throat was subjected to any special attack. He was extremely weak and exhausted, and most of the time the physicians were present he slept in his chair. He seemed exceedingly drowsy even when the doctors were talking to him, but spoke to them in a cheerful tone of voice. The consulting physicians assured the General's family, who had been anxiously awaiting their decision, that there was no great danger for the worst indicated by his condition, but on the contrary there was a sight improvement in his general condition. Dr. Barker left the house, looking cheerful, at 2:45, when the following builter in voi-

ing cheerful, at 2:45, when the following bulletin was issued:

General Grant's condition presented an improvement in this respect: His pulse was steadler and fuller in volume. No change since report of 12:10. The General remains most of the time in his chair, sleeping. He is easily aroused and awakes with a clear mind. He takes nourishment as usual, and is free from pain.

Colonel F. C. Dent came from the house after the consultation was over, at 2:51. He had been with the General in his room and thought that there was some improvement in his condition, but that it was only a temporary change and in reality there was no ground for hope. Dr. Shrady entered his carriage at 3 o'clock. He had nothing to add to the bulletin that had been last issued, and would not discuss the time that the General's death was to be expected.

discuss the time that the General's death was to be expected.

Hamilton Fish and his wife stepped from their carriage at 3:10 and entered the house. Mrs. Fish remained in the parlor while Mr. Fish was taken by General Badeau to the General's room. The Get eral was awake and spoke to Mr. Fish in a cheerful tone of voice. He was not inclined to talk much, and was evidently weak. Mr. Fish did not remain long with the General and after extending his sumpathy to the family, he and his wife at 3:30 departed from the house. Mr. Fish said that the General appeared to hun to be very feeble, and he did not see how any one in his condition could live throughout the day.

General Charles P. Stone was among those who inquired after the condition of the General at the front door. General Badeau walked hastily down the tront stoop at 4 o'clock and to the telegraph office in Madison-ave, where he sent a dispatch in regard to the General that was not encouraging in tone. He said that the General's exhaustion continued, though it was not so great as it had been, and that he spent most of the time sleeping in his beaut.

finned, though it was not so great as it had been, and that he spent most of the time sleeping in his chair. He was able to talk, but did not seem inclined to, and rather preferred to remain quiet and undisturbed. He was not asleep all the time that his eyes were closed, but was evidently busily thinking. General Badeau thought that the General would live through the day and night and perhaps longer, though he was not sanguine, and there was nothing to warrant such a belief.

President Barnard and wife called at this time and extended their sympathy to the General's family.

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Ulysses S. Grant, jr., accompanied by his wife came up from the St. Cloud Hotel, and arrived at the house at 4 p. m. After remaining an hour they reentered their carriage and drove away, having been assured by Dr. Douglas that there were no symptoms of a speedy decline, but that on the whole the patient's condition was more favorable. General Daniel E. Sickles waiked from his carriage into the house at 4:30 and saw the General for a short time. He had just awakened from a short nap and was rather brighter and somewhat charty. General Sickles said before entering his carriage: "I do not see much change in the General's appearance since yesterday, and I think that he is slightly better. His strength, however, is fast giving out, and it is a wonder to me how he can last so long. His constitution must be made of iron or it would have succumbed long ago to this terrible disease. He is making a grand fight for his life, and that he will keep it up to the end you can jest assured."

From this time the General's condition appeared to change for the better. He grew brighter and talkative, and spoke of the dull day as if it had been a disagreeable thing to him. Ever since his sickness began he has felt better on bright, clear days. He asked for some food and ate the usual liquid nourishment with somewhat of a relish. The quantity taken was small. His throat was troublesome, and he asked Dr. Douglas to examine it and see what the difficulty was. His family were delighted at the change and their sorrow was altered in a measure to joy at his cheerfulness. "If he would only continue to improve," said Mrs. Grant to Dr. Douglas, "how greatly we would be relieved." After the ckange for the better which had come so suddenly, the General got up from his chair and with the assistance of his case took a walk around the room and into the hall-ay. He felt relieved to move around and continued doing so for several minutes before going

felt relieved to move around and continued doing so for several minutes before going back to his chair.

Mr. Chaffee walked briskly down Sixty-sixth-st. to Madison-ave. at 5:40. "Is the General better?" he was asked,

"Yes," was the reply; "he is picking up wonderfully. When I came out he was walking around the room and acted quite strong. The great exhaustion seems to have gone. I hope it will not return, but he is liable to sink again at any moment. The weather, I think, has had a depressing effect on him. He is the most wonderful man I ever saw. He was expected to die two hours ago, and now he is walking around like a man who has months to live. His mictions were vigorous and he talked with his family as he did weeks ago."

After Mr. Chaffee left the house Señor Romero went to the sick room to have a chat with the General.

The following bulletin was issued at 5:45 p. m.:

The improvement noticed at 2:45 p. m. continues. The General has just had his throat attended to, at his own request, which gave an opportunity to examine it closely. There is no ulceration, and the parts are not see angry in color as a week ago. He has the appearance of one refreshed by a good sleep. There has been a decided improvement all day to-day. At one time he said: "I am not suffering now." In other respects he is the same.

There was no decrease in the size of the crowd that collected is the neighborhood, but the chilling wind from the northeast kebt them moving up and down Sixty-sixth-st. past the General's house. An officer kept the people from standing in front of the house and gazing at the windows as it was annoying to the family. There was a steady stream of callers at the house all day long. They came on foot and in carriages. The majority of the visitors simply called at the frost door and after making inquiry about the General went away. The family remained in strict seclusion, and the General was not permitted to see any but his most intimate friends, though there were many who wanted to say a word to him.

During the early part of the evening a large number of people anxious to learn the condition of General Grant occupied the street near his house,

WAR STIR AT THE NAVY YARD

MARINES TO SAIL FOR THE ISTHMUS. PROMPT MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMER-

The long dormant energies of the Navy Yard were aroused to their fullest activity yesterday. Early in the morning dispatches were received from Washington to prepare a naval brigade of blue jackets and marines to send to

Isthmus to save the American from further insult and to protect American interests there. Then began the work of preparation which continued all day and all night, for th marines were ordered to proceed to Colon by the City of Para that sails at noon to-day. The night before, as the City of Para was nearing Sandy Hook, a tug came steaming down in hot haste, signalling the steamer to stop. Then a dispatch was handed to the captain ordering him to return to Gravesend Bay and lie there until he should have received on board the marine battalion which had been ordered to Colon. It was a short notice to prepare a body of men for active service in a foreign country, but so thorough is the discipline at the Yard that at the marine barracks and on board the receiving ship Vermont the casual n the wind. Commodore Chandler was at his office all day constantly sending and receiving dispatches and issuing orders to the various departments of the Yard. To a TRIBUNE reporter who called on him he was politely reticent and urbanely noncommittal. The horrible example of Admiral Jouett semed to be ever-present with him.

The force of marines which will go from the Navy Yard will number nearly 400 men and the contingents which arrived last night from Portsmouth and Philadelphia will make a total of about 550 officers and men who will go by the City of Para to-day. The steamship will stop at Fortress Monroe and take on board 100 men or so from Annapolis and Norfolk. The battalion will be com-manded by Major Heyward, now Commandant

the rebels, who were carrying things with a high hand. It was not safe to be out in the streets after dark. We had to load our ship by day, as we could not get the negroes to work after dark. The rebel leader had threatened to burn the city if an attempt was made to disloige him, but no one believed that he would do so, as he owned two houses in the city himself. Just as we steamed out of the harbor of Colon a large French frigate came in. It looks as if the French were going to take a hand,"

About forly-five marines and all the officers of the Marine Guard stationed at the Navy Yard, except Lieutenant Porter, who will be retained to command the remaining marine guard, are under orders to be in readiness to start for the scene of the Central American difficulties.

A serious loss of mail occurred in the destruction of Colon by fire, according to the telegraphic messages to Postmaster Pearson. The entire mail for the South Pacific dispatched from New-York on March 21 by the steamer Colon was destroyed, and also the registered mail and ordinary paper mail for Colon sent by the same steamer. The letter mail was nearly all delivered before the fire broke out. As accurately as can now be stated the mail for Central America and the Pacific Coast of South America that was burned, consisted of 150 packages of registered mail, ten sacks of ordinary letters and fifty-three sacks of papers.

VIGOR SHOWN BY THE GOVERNMENT. PREPARING MEN AND VESSELS FOR POSSIBLE FOR-EIGN SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.-In answer to a telegram sent last night by Secretary Whitney to the president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at New-York, relative to the number of men the company's vessels can take to Aspinwall without delay. the following reply was received this morning:

We can carry 200 men in City of Para to-morrow, at noon, and 600 in the Acapulco next Monday. Secretary Whitney replied:

We will ship 200 men by your steamer to-morrow noon, with tents and camp equipage. The Tennessee, with Admiral Jonett, will leave New-Orleans, probably to-day, with extra complement of marines for Aspinwall, and with extra provisions. This will place four ships and between 400 and 500 available men at Aspinwall for land service. As to Monday's steamer, will communicate hereater.

In reply to a telegram sent to Commander Kane, of the Galena, the following was also received to

Transit is closed. Steamship property safe and in my possession; also railroad property at north end of island. It is advisable to send another vessel.

When it was learned in the Navy Department this morning, that the Secretary had determined to protect American interests at the Isthmus by force, there was considerable excitement among the Navy officers on duty here. A number of them im mediately volunteered their services to go to Aspin wall. The selection of officers, however, has been left to the Board of Detail, which convened a 11:30 o'clock. Although Major Heyward of the Marine Corps, who is in charge of the Marine bar-racks at Brooklyn, will have immediate command of the marines. A Naval officer of rank will probably be detailed to command the expedition. A prominent Navy officer in speaking of the Panama difficulty, and the sending of a force from the United States, said to-day:

"It is a subject of regret among Naval officers that the sailors who will probably form part of the forces to be sent to the Isthmus will not be as well armed as the marines, or even as well as the forces with which they will have to contend. Their arms consist of the Short magazine guns which will not compare in range with the Springfield rifles; neither are they supplied with bay-

Government officials are of the opinion that the transit across the Isthmus will not continue closed for any length of time. It will depend upon information derived in the meantime whether any additional force will be sent to Aspinwall on Mon-

man, including their subsistence upon the passage and including the transportation of the tents and camp equipage. This covers about the actual cost to the company for the service.

The four ships of war which will be at Aspinwall by the time the Pacific Mail steamer arrives have Gatling guns for use on land and a force of sailors trained in their management. If on arrival at Aspinwall it appears that the trouble is over, the marines will probably be transferred to the menof-war, increasing their complement in each case, or return to New-York as circumstances may seem to make judicious.

Lieutenant Rodes, of the Navy, who has recently returned from Aspinwall, says that the town contains between 5,000 and 10,000 people. It is constructed on an island and contains two principal thoroughfares, along one of which the Panama Railroad runs. One street contains the business houses and hotels built of stone; the other some business houses and residences, the upper stories of which are of wood. The natives, Indians, occupy thatched buildings grouped in another portion of the island. There are two hundred or three hundred Americans in the place, who are employed at the docks and in storehouses. The docks, the lieutenant says, are valuable pieces of property, So also is an extensive English storehouse, built of stone. This house, together with the docks, with the exception of that used by the Pacific Mail Company, were destroyed. Until the construction of the raitroad Aspinwall was nothing more than an Indian village.

The United States steamer Despatch sailed from

pany, were destroyed. Until the construction of the railroad Aspin wall was nothing more than an Indian village.

The United States steamer Despatch sailed from the Navy Yard at 7 p. m. upon orders received from the Navy Yard at 7 p. m. upon orders received from the Navy Department at noon to-day. She will proceed to Norfolk, where some necessary repairs will be made, after which she will join the flagship Tennessee in the West Indies, subject to orders to sail for Colon.

Boston, April 2.—In the early morning, long before sunrise, the commandant of the Navy Yard received telegraph instructions to send at once the entire available force of marines to New-York, and the men were ordered to get in readiness for instant departure for service at Panama. About 11:30, however, after the men had started for the station, a dispatch was received from Washington countermanding the first order. The men returned to the barracks. They were hardly settled in quarters again when a third telegram was received from Washington ordering them to proceed at once to New-York. The recruits from the Wabash were added to the first company, and the entire force took the 4:30 bout train for New-York. It numbered 145 men; sixty-two marines under command of Captain Reid and Lieutenants Spicer and Jackson and eighty sailors under command of Lieutenant Tyler. This leav-s only ten men at the Navy Yard for duty at the guard house, where several prisoners are contined. On the Wabash are 200 first-class seamen.

Philadeliphia, April 2.—Captains Fagan and Cochern and styry men of the United States Marine.

of the margine work is a station will be commanded by Msjor Heyward, now Commandant of the margine work is manded by Msjor Heyward, now Commandant of the margine work is manded by Msjor Heyward, now Commandant of the margine work is manded by Msjor Heyward, now Commandant of the margine work is manded by Msjor Heyward, now Commandant of the margine work is margined to the Vermont will eave being distributed by the margine work in the Vermont was considered them, so that no time was lost. The men will leave behind their unders and full dress uniforms and take along their blooses, one pair of bits tronsers and white form the contingent of the statement of the contingent of the statement of the salies on Monday. Three bundred salies on the Vermont were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probable to the statement of the Navy Yard tags were ordered to probabl revolutionists on this side, has been twice President, and both terms of office were noteworthy for the improvement effected and for the marked deference he paid to the opinions of foreigners of all nationalities in all matters affecting the well-being

of the State.

"The agent of the Atlas Company on the Isthmus sent arms and ammunition by the Alene, intending that she should run the blockade into Carthageba. An English man-of-war stationed there, the Canada, prevented her doing so, but the goods were landed in the close vicinity. On the Alene returning to Colon the authorities tried to detain her on account of her exploit, when she at once put to sea. If the vessels flying the Colombian flag, which are blockading Carthagena had captured her, she would have been a fair prize, and England would have had no ground for protest against her seizure. The agent endeavors to defend his action, which will probably lead to much diplomatic correspondence, after the style of that in which a Colombian General who is blockaded and beleaguered at Carthagena declares that Great Britain has begun hostilities against Colombia. In his letter in reply to a request from the captain of the Canada to cease firing on his launches, the general accuses the captain of converting your English vessel into a blockade vessel in the rebel service, with the leaders of which it appears you have come to some arrangement; such, for instance, as that of urging a neutral zone. When weakness cannot oppose strength, protest can only be made with the strength with which justice arms the weak, and therefore, for the second time, I protest before God and the civilized Nations of the carth against the conduct which you are observing toward the legitimate government of my noble country in the circumstances in which it now finds itself."

"All the Atlantic ports—Aspinwall, Barranquilla and Savanilla (with the exception of blockaded

noble country in the circumstances in which thow finds itself."

"All the Atlantic ports—Aspinwall, Barranquilla and Savanilla (with the exception of blockaded Carthagena)—are in full possession of the revolutionists. The Pacific ports are also in their power, with the exception of this city. Outside of these revolutionary topics there is little to report. Work on the canal continues, the general health is good, and all interested in smuggling arms across the Isthmus are doing a brisk business."

PHILADELPHIA Abril 2.—The following dispatch was received to-day by Mr. Adamson, son of Consul-General Adamson at Colon: "Colon totally destroyed by fire; suffering awful. In my name invoke all editors to ask subscriptions for reisef."

JEFFERSON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (Special).—The sixtleth annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College was held at noon to-day at the Academy of Music.

FAST DAY OBSERVED IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, April 2.-This has been a public oliday and Fast Day in Massachusetts. It has been observed in the customary manuer. For several years it has been a settled feature of Fast Day for hundreds to go down the bay, rain or shine. The day was cold and cheeriess for the most part. There were snow-squalls in the morning. SUPPOSED LOSS OF A BRIG.

PORTLAND, Me., April 2.-The brig Mary E. towland, Captain Wethers, sailed from this port on January 26 for Mayaguez, Porto Rico, and nothing has since been heard from her. She is supposed to have been lost with all of her crew, numbering seven men. The brig is owned by John Swan & Co. EIGHT HUNDRED WOMEN STRIKING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (Special).-Eight hundred women, weavers at the Pequa Mills of William Wood & Co., declined to resume work to-day because the firm refused a demand of four cents extra per cut of work.

KILLED IN A COAL MINE. Ashland, Penn., April 2 (Special).—John Spreats, a miner employed at the Coal and Iron Company's North Ashland Colliery, was instantly killed this norning by a fall of top coal. He was a resident of this place and leaves a wife and three children. NO MORE NOMINATIONS.

THE SENATE ADJOURNED WITHOUT DAY.

SOME PREVIOUS NOMINEES NOT CONFIRMED

THE CASE OF GEN. LAWTON. [ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 2.—This has been a dis-WASHINGTON, April 2.—This has been a dismal day for the Democrats who for a month have besieged the White House and Executive Departments,
haunted the corridors and committee-rooms of the Capitol, and waylaid Democratic Senators and Congressmen
at every turn with their petitions and importunate demands. They felt badly enough when they ascortained,
soon after midday, that no nominations would be sentia,
and their cup of misery was filled to overflowing a little
later by the announcement that an adjustments the die-

With about half the diplomatic posts, and nearly all the consulates still held by men who were appointed by Republican Presidents; with Republicans holding nearly all the Collectorships, both of Customs and Internal Revenue; with present and prospective vacancies in a score or more of Bureau offices, to say nothing of an indefinitely large number of Postmasterships, some of the greedy and famished spoils-hunters could not help thinking and saying: "Cleveland must be demented or he would act with premptness and decision." But the President, it seems, is not disposed, for the present all least, to forget that his Administration is not supreme in the matter of appointments. It is understood that when he learned yeaterday that the Senate might object to the removal without good cause of Collectors of Internal Revenue and Consuls who have been faithful and efficient, the President promptly determined to wait for the action of that body

which no charges have been made.

The Democratic Senators who for nearly forty-eight hours had been swearing vengeance on account of Postmaster's Pearson's reappointment, and declaring their determination to prevent it, suddenly came to the conclusion that discretion was the better part of valor and suddenly withdrew all active opposition. Whether each one of them retired to a cloak-room and held his nose when the vote was taken, as another distinguished Senator once said that he received to do no certain event, is not known; but is confirmation of Joseph E. Johnston for reasons hereto-fore set forth in The Tribung concluded not to do so, and in his old age he will be made comfortable

ability and opportunities to harm the Union cause were less than General Johnston's, was not so fortunate. He which he afterward took up arms, and since the Rabel-lion was suppressed he has enjoyed the protection of life and property afforded by the laws and has prospered; but, it seems, he has continued to hold in such light ex-teem the privileges of a citizen of the United States that he has not thought it worth his while to ask to have them restored to him. It is well known that a simple petition for the removal of his political disabilities, signed by himself and presented to Congress, would have been all-sufficient. He was recommended to the President for a Cabinet office, and his application was favorably considered. It is needless to say that the offer of a Russian Mission was a secretly accented by General Lawton as every vacant omec, and as application of a Russian Mission was as eagerly accepted by General Lawton as ever was a plump fly by a hungry trout. After the nomination was plump fly by a hungry trout. After the nomination was sof-ward to the Committee on Foreign Relations it appears that some question arose respecting Mr. Lawton's eligibility and, after investigation it was privately suggested to the President that he might desire to withdraw the nomination, in view of the fact that it did not appear that General Lawton had ever asked to be relieved from his political disabilities. It is said that there was some hesitation about the withdrawal of the nomination, but an investigation at the State Department confirmed the result obtained by the Senate committee, and accordingly the Fresident sent a message to the Senate this afternoon withdrawing General Lawton's name. It is understood that when the message was read in the executive session there was a general and audible smile on the Republican side of the Senate Chamber. The Democrats had nothing to say. One Republican Senator remarked that in view of the magnanimity shown by past Republican Congresses and Fresidents Senator remarked that in view of the magnanimit shown by past Republican Congresses and President toward men who engaged in the rebellion, and that ther is a great host of Sonthern patriots auxious to represent the country at foreign courts, a Democratic President probably could find enough men to fill all of those offices without calling upon any person who has been too proud or indifferent to resume his privileges as a citizen until stimulated thereto by the proffer of a first-class foreign mission with a salary of \$17,500 a year. The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations:

ing nominations:

Henry G. Pearson, to be Postmaster at New-York.
Norman J. Colman, to be Commissioner of Agriculture,
Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia, to be Commissioner of
Railroads.

To be Ministers: Edward Parke Custis Lewis,
to Portugal; George W.Merrill to the Hawanian Islands;
William R. Roberts, to Chili; Isaac Beil. Jr.,
of Rhode Island, to the Netherlands; A.
M. Kelley, of Virginia, to Italy; Rufus
Magee, of Indiana, to Sweden; T. J. Jarvis, of North
Carolina, to Brazil; C. W. Buck, of Kentucky, to Peru;
R. B. Hubbard, of Texas, to Japan; R. B. Anderson, of
Wisconsin, to Demark.
Alexander McCue to be Solicitor of the Treasury.
William Caldwell to be Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnat.

nati.
David Settle to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

To be Consuls General: Frederick Raine at Berlin;
T. M. Waller at London; Edmund Jussen at Vienna,
A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant
Destructor General.

Austria.

A. Leo Knott, of Maryland, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

To be Postmasters: Charles E. Cook at McPherson, Kansas; Adelbert Shepherd at Waverly, Iowa; B. S. Gray at Portland, Indiana; J. A. Showalter at Latrobe, Pennsylvania; J. R. Raynsford at Moutrose, Pennsylvania; Thomas B. French at Alexandria, Louisiana; Macon Bonner at Washington, North Carolina; Osbun Shannon at Lawrence, Kansas; Andrew D. Morgan at Illion, New-York; Myron H. Peck, Jr., at Batavia, New-York; Eratus F. Babcock at Elmira, New-York; Clement Dowd for the Sixth District of North Carolina; Isham G. Searcy, Thira District of Texas; Nathan Gregg, Second District of Tennessee; Andrew J. Boyd, Fifth District of North Carolina.

The nomination of G. Marion Moore, to be postmaster at Pleasanton, Kansas was rejected.

The list of nominations upon which the Senate did not act includes the following:
Lewis McMullen, Appraiser for the District of Now-York.

Consuls—Charles T. Russell, at Liverpool, England; Evan P. Howell, at Manchester, England; A. Haller Gross, at Athens, Greece; William W. Lang, at Hamburg, Germany.

Henry P. Kernochan, to be Naval Officer at New-Oricans.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John O. Henderson, XIIth District of Indiana; John T. McGraw, District of West Virginia.

Postmasters—James Corcoran, at Rome, N. Y.; Henry L. Kenyon, at Northfield, Vt.; George T. Gross, at Allentown, Fenn.

In al least seven of the cases mentioned the refusal of the Sonate to take favorable action was due to the

Postmasters—James Coreoran, at Rome, N. Y.; Henry L. Kenyon, at Northfield, Vt.; George T. Gross, at Allentown, Penn.

In at least seven of the cases mentioned the refusal of the Senate to take favorable action was due to the feeling among Republican Senators that they ought not to advise and consent to appointments which involved the removal, without sufficient and ascertained cause, of officers who are fathful and efficient, some of whom have been in office only a short time. For example, Collector Kilpatrick, of the XIth Indiana District, was appointed less than two years ago; he was a gallant Union soldier and a capable and efficient officer against whom no charge can be sustained. Under these circumstances Senator Harrison opposed his removal and the appointment of a new man simply because he is an active Democratic politician. Senator Voorhees demanded the place, but a majority of the Senate agreed with General Harrison that the reasons were insufficient for the change.

The failure to confirm the nomination of Henry P. Kernochan as Naval Officer at New-Orleans was due to the efforts of Senator Eustis and other Democratic politicians of Louisiana, where a bitter factional fight is raging for the control of, the "spoila." Mr. Kernochan is an active leader of the Nicholis faction, against which is arrayed the McEnery faction, sometimes called "the State House ring." Members of the latter faction in Washington assert that Mr. Kernochan's nomination was brought about through the information and some Louisiana Congressmen. It is also asserted that the first intimation that Secretary Manning received to the President to be forwarded to the Senate.

DOINGS OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Morgan offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, for which he asked immediate consideration, directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish, for the information of the Senate, copies of all papers and correspondence filed in his office since March 4, 1885, relating to the appropriation of \$300,000 for the Cherokee Nation, and the alleged misappropriation of a portion thereof.

Mr. Ingalis objected to its present consideration and is went ever for a day.

The Senate then went into executive session. DOINGS OF THE SENATE.